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EWiFo Übung ④

16.11.03

A 15)

 $\bar{X}_4 = 1/4 (X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4)$ Stichprobenmittelwert

$$\begin{aligned} a) E(\bar{X}_4) &= E\left[1/4 (X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4)\right] = 1/4 E\left[\sum_{i=1}^4 X_i\right] \\ &= 1/4 (E[X_1] + E[X_2] + E[X_3] + E[X_4]) = 1/4 (\mu + \mu + \mu + \mu) = \mu \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(\bar{X}_4) &= \text{Var}\left(1/4 (X_1 + \dots + X_4)\right) = 1/16 \text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^4 X_i\right) \\ &= 1/16 (\text{Var}(X_1) + \text{Var}(X_2) + \text{Var}(X_3) + \text{Var}(X_4)) \\ &= 1/16 (4 \cdot \sigma^2) = 1/4 \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

Hinweise aus A 13

$$E[aX] = a \cdot E[X]$$

$$\text{Var}[aX] = a^2 \text{Var}[X]$$

$$E[X+Y] = E[X] + E[Y]$$

S. 31 Skript (5):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X+Y) &\stackrel{\text{st. unabh.}}{=} \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2 \underbrace{\text{Cov}(X,Y)}_0 \\ &= \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \text{ Betrachte } Y = 1/8 X_1 + 1/8 X_2 + 1/4 X_3 + 1/2 X_4$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y) &= E\left(1/8 X_1 + 1/8 X_2 + 1/4 X_3 + 1/2 X_4\right) \\ &= E\left(1/8 X_1\right) + E\left(1/8 X_2\right) + E\left(1/4 X_3\right) + E\left(1/2 X_4\right) \\ &= 1/8 E(X_1) + 1/8 E(X_2) + 1/4 E(X_3) + 1/2 E(X_4) = \mu \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(Y) &= \text{Var}\left(1/8 X_1 + 1/8 X_2 + 1/4 X_3 + 1/2 X_4\right) \\ &= \text{Var}\left(1/8 X_1\right) + \text{Var}\left(1/8 X_2\right) + \text{Var}\left(1/4 X_3\right) + \text{Var}\left(1/2 X_4\right) \\ &= 1/64 \text{Var}(X_1) + 1/64 \text{Var}(X_2) + 1/16 \text{Var}(X_3) + 1/4 \text{Var}(X_4) = \frac{11}{32} \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

c) Da $\frac{11}{32} \sigma^2 > \frac{1}{4} \sigma^2$ folgt $\text{Var}(Y) > \text{Var}(\bar{X}_4) \forall \sigma^2 > 0$

$\bar{X}_4$ nennt man „effizienter“ als Y , wenn $\text{Var}(\bar{X}_4) < \text{Var}(Y)$

$$\text{A 16) a) } E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \frac{1}{n} E(X_1 + \dots + X_n) \\ = \frac{1}{n} (E(X_1) + \dots + E(X_n)) = \frac{1}{n} (n \cdot \mu) = \mu$$

$$\text{b) } E(S^2) = E\left(\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X}_n)^2\right)$$

Nebenrechnung 1 (NR1):

$$\text{i) } \text{Var}(\bar{X}_n) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 (\text{Var}(X_1) + \dots + \text{Var}(X_n)) \\ = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \cdot n \cdot \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sigma^2$$

$$\text{ii) } \text{Var}(\bar{X}_n) = E(\bar{X}_n^2) - (E(\bar{X}_n))^2 = E(\bar{X}_n^2) - \mu^2 = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sigma^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{E(\bar{X}_n^2) = \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2 + \mu^2}$$

NR2:

$$\text{i) } \text{Var}(X_i) = \sigma^2 = E(X_i^2) - (E(X_i))^2 = E(X_i^2) - \mu^2 \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n$$

$$\text{ii) } E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\right) = E(X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2) = E(X_1^2) + E(X_2^2) + \dots + E(X_n^2)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2) = \sum_{i=1}^n (\sigma^2 + \mu^2) = n \cdot (\sigma^2 + \mu^2)$$

Fortsetzung b) $= \left(E\left(\sum (X_i^2 - 2X_i\bar{X}_n + \bar{X}_n^2)\right) \right) \cdot \frac{1}{n-1}$
 $= \left(E\left(\sum X_i^2 - 2\bar{X}_n \cdot \sum X_i + \sum \bar{X}_n^2\right) \right) \cdot \frac{1}{n-1}$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{n-1} \left(E(\sum X_i^2) - \bar{X}_n \sqrt{E(n \cdot \bar{X}_n)^2} + E(\sum \bar{X}_n^2) \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{n-1} \left(n \cdot (\sigma^2 + \mu^2) - \cancel{n E(\bar{X}_n)^2} + \cancel{n E(\bar{X}_n^2)} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{n-1} \left(n \cdot \sigma^2 + n \cdot \mu^2 - n \cdot E((\bar{X}_n)^2) \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{n-1} \left(n \sigma^2 + n \cdot \mu^2 - n \left(\frac{1}{n} \cdot \sigma^2 + \mu^2 \right) \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{n-1} \left((n-1) \sigma^2 \right) = \sigma^2
 \end{aligned}$$

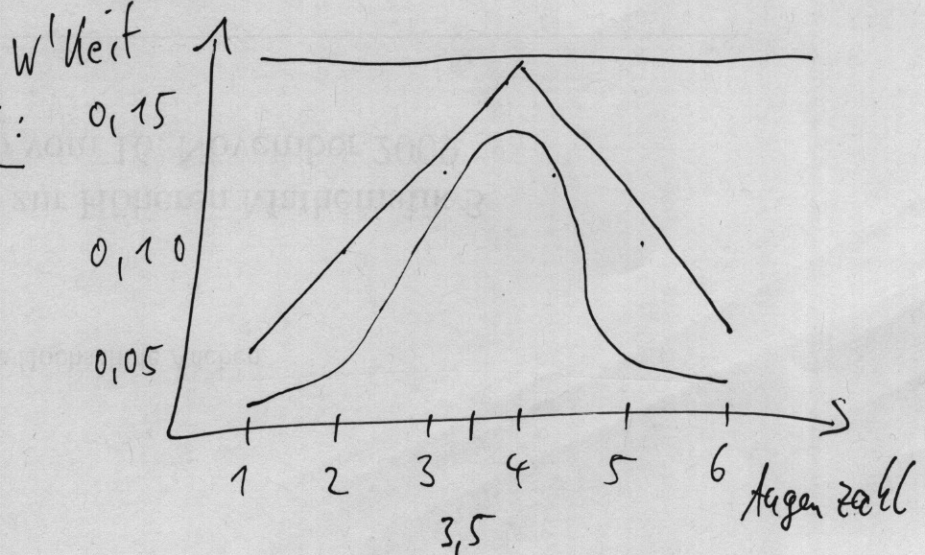
c) $E(X_1) \stackrel{?}{=} \mu$ ✓ (Ja!) Sind wir von ausgegangen...

d) $\text{Var}(\bar{X}_n) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum X_i\right) = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \text{Var}(X_1 + \dots + X_n)$
 $= \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 (\text{Var}(X_1) + \dots + \text{Var}(X_n)) = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \cdot n \cdot \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2$

e) $\text{Var}(X_1) \stackrel{?}{=} \sigma^2$ ✓ f) „besonders wichtig Konsistenz“

Gleichverteilung bei Würfel:

(Keine Normalverteilung)



A17)

(4)

 Y_i : Änderung des Alkoholkonsums

a) $H_0: \mu = 0$

b) $H_1: \mu < 0$

c) $n = 900$

Stichprobenmittelwert $\bar{y}$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{900} \sum_{i=1}^{900} Y_i = -0,970 \text{ l}$$

klein s (Stichproben standardabweichung)

$$s = \sqrt{S^2} = 13,793 \text{ l}$$

$$\bar{y} \xrightarrow{\text{(distribution)}} N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\bar{y} - \mu}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0,1)$$

$$P(\bar{y} \leq -0,970) \Leftrightarrow P\left(\frac{30(\bar{y} - \mu)}{\sigma^8} \leq \frac{30(-0,970 - \mu)}{\sigma^8}\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P\left(\frac{30 \bar{y}}{\sigma^8} \leq \frac{30 \cdot (-0,970)}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P\left(\frac{30 \bar{y}}{13,793} \leq -2,11\right) = \Phi(-2,11) = 0,0179$$

 $\sim N(0,1)$

T-Statistik

P-Wert (W'keit)

A18) Stichprobenmittelwert?